

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

and the inconvenience is soon forgotten."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Aitchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterpeak, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

T. J. CURLEY,

Sanitary Plumber,
GAS & STEAM FITTER,

Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe.

Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and Steam Gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. CURLEY, Second street, above Market, opposite Ormiston's, Mayville, Ky.

D. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,

Dentist,

Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

"WHAT WAIT I FOR?"

EVANGELIST SAM JONES ANSWERS THE QUESTION.

A Grand Discourse that is Powerful in its Reasonings, Logical in Every Argumentative Point, and Highly Interesting. Six thousand People Present.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28.—Rev. Sam Jones had another tremendous crowd in Music Hall which filled the hall from stage to door there being fully six thousand people gathered together.

The interest in the meetings is still growing, and Music Hall will not be able to hold the crowds if it continues.

Mr. M. J. Maxwell led the choir and after the rendering of "Beulah Land" Rev. Dr. W. M. Leftwich, of Nashville, Tenn., delivered an eloquent prayer, full of power, and prayed for blessings upon every church and upon all members, and that the end may be the reformation of the strongholds of sin in this city.

Text: "What wait I for! My hope is in Thee."

"Brethren, I want to call your attention first to the very practical way this question is put. 'What wait I for?' I want to get very close to you, brethren, in the text. I want to go down on your side and talk on your side awhile. I know men will think, and I know men will reason, and I know men will weigh thought and weigh reason, and weigh logic and weigh conclusions. I know you are a man, and I know you have a right to think. I want to get on your side and talk with you awhile on your side of the question, and now let's answer this question from your standpoint. 'What wait I for?'

"Well, there's a man over yonder, he says: 'I'll tell you what I am waiting for. I want time to consider this question. This is a momentous question. It is the biggest question of time and of eternity. I don't like to be hurried into a thing like this. I want time to consider and to think over this question. I want to weigh it, and when I go into it I want to go in to stay, and I don't want to be hurried into it in excitement.'"

"Well, brethren, let us see how much this weighs with a sensible man. 'I want time to consider.' Consider what? To consider whether it is right to do right? Whether it is wrong to do wrong? Time to consider whether it is better to be good than bad? To consider whether it is better to go to hell than to go to heaven?"

"One man says, 'I'm waiting for time to consider. I've seen for some time I ought to do right and ought to quit wrong, and I wished many a day in the past I was a good man. I've been ashamed of myself in the presence of my wife and children, and I'm sorry to-night I ain't a good man, but I'm waiting for time to consider.' I can tell you in a minute I would rather go to heaven than to hell; rather be a good man than a bad man; rather be a good father than a bad father. I don't want any time to consider a question like that."

"If you want to drink whisky, and play cards and go to the theater, and dance, and kick up the devil generally, you stay out where you are! You hear me! Ain't that a good proposition?"

"I know some churches will compromise with you pretty low, and some will let the fence down pretty low for you."

"One day I was traveling, and on the journey the train stopped at a station, and on the platform there were three ladies; and as the train slowly rolled up and then stopped, they were within three feet of me. One lady said, 'Are you going to the ball this evening?' The young lady asked said, 'No, I ain't going.' 'Why, why?' said the other. 'Oh, yes,' she continued, 'I forgot you were a Methodist, and you Methodists don't have many privileges or liberties.' Said the other, 'No, it ain't because I'm a Methodist I don't go, but it's because I just don't want to go.' The other lady said, 'You Methodists don't have any privilege at all; why, our preacher and our church don't care how much we go to balls.'"

"Then the train pulled out from the station, and I was so glad I just wanted to go right out on top of the car and halloo out, 'Hurr-h for Methodism!' That's the way I felt about it."

"Whenever a Baptist, or a Presbyterian, or a Catholic, or an Episcopalian, or a Christian in any of the churches says: 'Why, our church don't object to dancing and car-playing and liquor drinking, you can just tell that member of the church I say he lies, and tells a lie as black as hell! There isn't a church in all this land that names the name of Christ that has not pronounced against all those things. Hear that?"

"You take the Episcopalian church: I told them out in St. Joe—and they're mighty nice clever people, too—they took a hand in the meeting and the rector was out regular. 'You talk about being the church of God, and you've turned out to be nothing but God Almighty's croquet society.' I woke them up there."

"Hear me: If I belong to any church calling itself a church, and it don't object to dancing, theater-going, card-playing and dram-drinking members, why, I wouldn't stay in that church long enough to get my hat—I'd just run out bareheaded! If I am going to be a Christian I'll be one from head to foot, through and through. I am not now, and God helping me, I'll never be a hypocrite."

"Nine-tenths of humanity remind me of a hungry man, who is taken up to a table loaded with everything good. You ask him to eat and he says, 'No, I ain't fit to eat.' You ask him why, 'Because my hands are dirty.' And you say 'Here's water, wash them,' and he'll say, 'No, I ain't fit to eat.' And he stands there and starves to death. Brother, come up and join the church. 'I ain't fit to eat.' 'Well, come up and get fitted.' And he says, 'Well, I ain't fit to get fitted.' What are you going to do with a case like that? Friends, let's be sensible. Your very unfitness makes a foundation plank upon which you can walk to Christ, and hear me to-night, the fact that you are not fit is the only thing about you that commands you to God at all. How foolish men are. Jesus Christ never came to call the righteous to repentance; he came to call sin-

ners. If you ain't fit, I'll make you fit. If you are fit I have no gospel for you."

"Another says, 'I am waiting until I get fit. The Lord knows I ain't getting any better fast. I ain't going as I used to be. I want to know I'll get through before I start. I am afraid to start because I can't get through.' Well, let's look at that in a common sense view. Some of you go to New York every three months. Do you wait before starting until you know you'll get through? How do you know you won't die on the road, or how do you know you will get to New York? Sometimes trains have been thrown off a bridge down to the river far below. How do you know the train you're going on won't meet that fate?"

"There's a poor little sinner; he wants religion enough before he starts to take him through. If you had enough religion in you to take you through before you started it would blow you to pieces, my friend."

"Hear me, friends. Thirteen years ago I didn't have steam enough to start, and I had to pinch it along with a crowbar, but I generated grace faster than the engineer did steam after I started. I hadn't run ten miles to glory before I was blowing off."

"All you need to do is to get steam enough to start with. If you pull out the throttle on your will and start to glory you won't be running many hours until you'll have to blow off."

"Quit wrong and do right; that's enough to start with. I ain't waiting for time to consider. I ain't waiting until the church gets right; I ain't waiting until I get fit, but I'm going to start right now. That's the way."

"You must have hope. Hope is not in anything on this earth, but it is in God. A man is as strong as the thing he commits himself to. If I was to start across the Atlantic in a paper box I would not get any further than the box kept out the wet, but if I started across in one of those grand old steamers, with their powerful engines and the intelligent captains, I'll have all the power that is in them with which to get to my destination."

"I put my hope in God, and there shall be my faith forever. Amen."

NOVEL OUTRAGE BY TRAMPS.

They Bind a Water-man and Leave Him to Freeze While They Sleep Comfortably.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Three tramps from the aqueduct committed an outrage on a night watchman at King Sing, which was as novel as it was atrocious. About 11 o'clock John Byrm, watchman at E. G. Blakesley's & Co.'s foundry, went into the yard and was confronted by three men who said they worked on the aqueduct. They asked for a drink of water. When they had drunk he said he would show them the way out, and went ahead with the lantern.

While passing the furnace the watchman was seized and warned not to make any noise. His hands and arms were securely bound and he was led out to the yard, where he was tied to an old hoisting crane beam, and foot. The men then whispered in his ear that if he heard anything out of his wife would come back and club him. Then they stretched themselves out on the floor in front of the furnace, where they slept all night. At 7 o'clock they untied the watchman, who was so benumbed with cold that he could scarcely move, and saying to him that they were much obliged to him for keeping so quiet they took their departure. Byrm dragged himself into the boiler room in a half-frozen condition. A man answering the description of one of the tramps was arrested at Tarrytown, but he proved his innocence and was discharged.

YALE COLLEGE.

Its Only Female Student Abandons Its Walls for Cause.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—The Yale law school has just lost the only female student, whose name was ever entered on its rolls of membership. Her name is Miss Alice Jordan, and she has for the last three months been a member of the junior class, coming thither from a small western village.

The officers of the school held a meeting recently and decided that no degree could be awarded Miss Jordan on account of her sex, and learning this fact the young lady notified the faculty of her withdrawal. With the exception of the art school, no department of Yale has heretofore ever received a female pupil, and Miss Jordan's withdrawal now leaves the university in its former bachelor condition.

Went to the Pen.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—Milton Weston, the Chicago capitalist, convicted of murder in the second degree, entered the criminal court accompanied by his brother and daughter. His counsel at once informed Judge Bailey that Weston was in the hands of the court. The court then directed that Weston be conveyed to the Western penitentiary and there confined for the term of five years. Mr. Weston bade farewell to his friends, and in company with a deputy sheriff was driven to the penitentiary. All legal proceedings have been abandoned, and the efforts of his counsel will be directed toward procuring a pardon.

Charged With Murder.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—Detectives have returned to the city having in custody Bill Brown and Bob McLean, colored, who are charged with murder. A boy named Nohsey was also brought in as a witness. Brown is a brother of Ben Brown, who is wanted on the same charge but who has not been found. It has been thought for several days that the mutilated body found near Hells Half Acre last Monday night, was that of Frank Arnold, the mulatto who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, and the arrests above referred to are in connection with that trial.

Free Traders.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—At the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Reform league, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided, and said the ideas of free trade were steadily gaining ground. Henry George said that as it was absurd to tax men for bringing wealth into the country, so it was absurd to tax the production of wealth in the country. Monarchs D. Conway, Josiah Quincy, David A. Wells, and others also made free trade speeches and letters of regret were received from Congressmen Carlisle, Hurd, Springer, Tucker and others.

THE MIDNIGHT OIL.

BURNED BY THE SOBER HEADS OF THE OPPOSING FACTIONS.

For the Purpose of Devising Means by Which the Senatorial Squabble May Be Amicably Adjusted—Propositions Made, Accepted and Rejected—Notes.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28.—The indications are that notwithstanding the wild talk from both sides, the senatorial muddle may be adjusted on a peaceable basis. The cooler heads on both sides spent the entire night in an endeavor to come to an amicable agreement and the result was apparent, when directly after the Democratic caucus, a proposition for a settlement was adopted and sent over to the Republican camp. This proposition which has been previously given in these dispatches, provides for the appointment of a committee of six, three Republicans and three Democrats, to go to Cincinnati and take evidence in the Hamilton county contests.

The Republican members of the senate met in the chamber and after the reading of the journal there was an informal conference, which ended in Senators Ford and Rannells being deputized to prepare a reply to the Democratic proposition.

The Republican senators have just sent a communication to the Democratic caucus that they have no proposition to submit looking to a compromise, but that they are willing to appoint a committee to meet and confer with a committee of Democrats.

No response has yet been made by the Democratic caucus to the Republican suggestion for a joint committee of conference. The Republicans in order to prevent any possible disturbance by outsiders have decided to demand an executive session immediately upon the reassembling of the senate.

The committees on compromise held a joint meeting at 12:30, and immediately adjourned for an hour. The following are the members: In behalf of the Republicans Senators Ford, Payver, Dow, Pringle and Rannells. In behalf of the Democrats Senators O'Neil, Van Cleef, Lawrence, Sullivan and Dodd. The prospects for an amicable termination of the trouble are now considerably bright.

The joint committee of conference reassembled at 1:30. The Democrats submitted two propositions, the first contemplating the appointment of the special committee for the trial of the Hamilton county cases, and the second, providing for the approval of the journal as kept from day to day by Clerk Vallandigham since the commencement of the trouble. It is understood that the Republicans readily agreed to the first proposition, but strenuously resist the second.

Nothing further has been heard from the committee but Senator Eggle, Republican, who has taken a leading part in the movement toward harmony expresses the conviction that a satisfactory understanding will be reached. The corridors of the state house are fast filling up with a throng which contains not a few tough looking subjects, but the sergeant-at-arms with a half dozen stalwart deputies are stationed at the senate doors and only senators and newspaper representatives are granted admission.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Project of a Cable from San Francisco to Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The Hon. Randolph Waut, solicitor general in London for the New South Wales government and commissioner for that colony to the colonial exhibition, which opens in London in May, is now in this city and will remain until his colleague, Sir Alexander Stuart, arrives from Sydney, about February 21. These gentlemen are interested in a proposed cable line direct from San Francisco to Sydney and New Zealand via Honolulu, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands. Mr. Waut represents an English syndicate, the members of which are said to be prepared to furnish the cost of laying the cable, estimated at \$10,000,000, as soon as they are assured of receiving a reasonable subsidy from all the governments interested.

So far they have received assurances of liberal support from Hawaii and all the provincial governments, Australia and New Zealand, excepting Queensland, with the exception of which negotiations are pending. The commission will ask the United States government for a subsidy in the interest of the commercial relations between this country and the Australian colonies. Mr. Waut says the cable will be able to carry messages for a fraction over fifty cents a word, while the charges are now \$2.50 a word.

IN THE ROCKIES.

Terrible Snow Slides—Narrow Escapes—Starvation Imminent.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 28.—After nine days, telegraphic communication has been opened to Silverton. Railway communication is prevented by enormous slides in the upper part of the Animas canon, which have wrought much damage at the various mines. The ore house at the Legal Tender tunnel was crushed, and two men narrowly escaped. The boarding house and other buildings at the Copper King mine, on Red mountain, were demolished.

The boarding house at the stamp mill of the Sampson mine was swept away by a slide, but the inmates miraculously escaped. The ore house at the Mount Eagle and the buildings at Mineral King are wrecked. The Montezuma tunnel house and the buildings at the Jennie Parker mine on Sultan mountain, were wrecked by a slide. There is much suffering for food among the horses and pack animals, and starvation is imminent unless supplies can be conveyed there.

Wrecked Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The signal corps station at Wash Woods, N. C., reports: American two masted schooner Jennie Benley, 208 tons, Capt. Dow, one lady, five men, cargo guano, from Clark's Cove, to Wilmington, N. C., came ashore one mile north of life saving station No. 7. Vessel and cargo total loss. All hands saved by crew of life saving station No. 7.

DRAFT FORGERS.

Slack Work of a Gang of Bank Swindlers in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The work of a gang of bank draft bank forgers is made public here. A gentlemanly looking man of middle age and good address called at the lithograph house of August Gast & Co., this city, December 15, and represented that he was about to establish the Mount Vernon National bank at Mount Vernon, Mo., and wanted some blank drafts, checks and other bank paper printed. The work was done, and the drafts, it seems, were filled out and taken to Nebraska towns and placed on deposit with the banks of these towns for collection.

They purported to be drafts of the Mount Vernon National bank on several eastern banks, the most being on the Chase National bank of New York, and the Maverick National bank of Boston. By this means the depositors became well acquainted in the national banks, and in nearly every case succeeded in obtaining a loan from the bank on the deposited draft as security. The drafts were sent east for collection and were protested. The Mount Vernon National bank was found to be a myth.

Gast & Co. were next called on, and after their explanation the matter was turned over to the police and government detectives. This was several days ago, and as yet no arrests have been made. The amount obtained by the swindlers is not yet known, but will probably reach \$20,000. Banks at Beatrice, Platte, Harbridge, Lincoln and other towns and cities in Nebraska were victimized.

TEXAS JUSTICE FOILED.

A Man Guilty of Incest—A Rope—A Mob. Escaped.

HENRIETTE, Tex., Jan. 28.—The preliminary trial of A. A. Steagle, of Clay county, charged with living in adultery with his daughter Mollie, who gave birth to an infant child a few days ago, has taken place. The evidence showed that he had lived in adultery with her for five years, and was the father of her babe, and that he killed the child by breaking its neck. He had administered medicine to his daughter, from which it was inferred that he poisoned her.

During the trial the crowd brought a rope into the court room for the purpose of lynching Steagle. The crowd kept quiet until after the trial when the officers started with him for the jail. One of the crowd carried a rope with a loop in one end and as soon as Steagle stepped out of the court house door, an effort was made to lynch him but the rope was caught, and Steagle, seeing the intention, ran with lightning speed to the jail, begging for admission which was quickly given him by an officer who chances to be there.

The officers turned upon the crowd, brandishing their pistols in the faces of the mob, threatening to kill the first man who pursued the prisoners. The officers continued to back with their pistols until they had reached the door of the jail, and there stood, with pistols in hand, defying the crowd to take them away.

Great excitement exists, and it is thought another attempt will be made.

AN INVENTOR'S PARADISE.

Thomas A. Edison Purchases a Palace—in the Florida Everglades.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Thomas A. Edison will be married in the spring to an Ohio lady, and he is rapidly but quietly making arrangements for that event. He has just bought the house in Llewellyn park on the side of Orange mountain, which was built by Pedder, the defaulter, who compromised with Arnold & Constable for \$400,000 and fled to St. Kitts, where he still remains. Edison has bought the mansion and fifteen acres of grove for \$300,000, and will build near the house a large and completely equipped experimental laboratory.

Eight months in the year he will live at Llewellyn, the other four months in Florida, where he is constructing a winter cottage and laboratory. These he has made in Bath, Me., and shipped by vessel ready to set up, with fences and docks complete, and from New York he has sent furniture, machinery, dynamos, engines and electrical apparatus for a perfect equipment.

The Florida headquarters will be at Fort Meyers on the Chloosauatchie river in the everglades within the tropical regions, 300 miles below where tourists visit. Gen. Hancock's daughter was born there during the Seminole war. Edison will take his family and workmen down every winter.

SLAVES.

Negroes Who Earn Fifteen Cents a Day "Turpentine."

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—A condition of slavery is reported from Montgomery county, this state. Bridgick & Bridges, of that county, large turpentine manufacturers, employed twenty-nine men in Greenville, South Carolina, two months ago, promising them fair wages. When they reached their destination they found themselves forty miles from a railroad and that they could only earn fifteen cents a day.

Nine of the men left for Barlow, the nearest railroad station, having pawned hats and shoes for food. They were pursued by Bridgick's men and with clubs and pistols were compelled to return. Logan Walker was one of the men most seriously hurt. He managed to get word to his brother Alfred, who is one of the wealthiest negroes in Greenville. The Greenville negroes are getting up a fund for counsel to free their brethren from the Montgomery turpentine.

THE WATERS CAME.

Inundated for Miles—A Loss of \$350,000 to Grain and Wheat.

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 28.—The San Joaquin river has been gradually rising for the past week. About one-fifth of this city is covered with water. The Moss tract, comprising about 3,000 acres of wheat land, was flooded by the giving away of a flood gate. The damage is estimated at \$75,000.

At Robert's Island, which is protected by levees, the water rose nine feet above the level of the land. The pressure was too great for the levees, and a break occurred through which the water rushed, soon converting 15,000 acres of wheat land and orchards into a miniature lake. The damage is estimated at \$350,000.